more attractive to the growing number of people concerned about air quality where they live and work. For this reason, many states have passed laws protecting the property rights of homeowners who prefer solar to other energy types.

Despite property rights laws, new home developers often write language into purchase agreement documents enti-



For more information contact:

tled "Codes, Covenants, and Restrictions" [CC&Rs] which effectively prohibit homeowners from installing solar systems on their own properties. While in some cases there are legitimate concerns regarding solar installation aesthetics, the solar industry has worked hard to develop products that blend into a home's structural design, while still efficiently producing heat or electricity.



he use of solar energy is growing rapidly in the United States. Across the nation homeowners are saving money and reducing pollution by using a variety of solar energy technologies. Today, solar energy systems used for home water heating alone equals the electrical production of three medium size coal-fired power plants. By displacing the use of this electricity with solar energy, and by reducing the consumption of natural gas, significant nitrous oxide and sulfur dioxide emissions are avoided, resulting in cleaner air for us to breathe.

Solar systems - that replace natural gas or electric water heating - reduce toxic air emissions in our neighborhoods where pollution directly affects our families. Communities that promote the use of solar energy not only have cleaner air, but are

